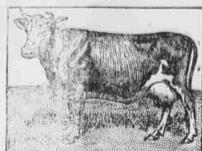


Rose is a boolee matron of rare athas been growing old I years, but has mandfested : titlen of retiring from a remarkable career.

perhaps unparalleled, cow is that for the years alo Ima ter fat or 448 pounds butter per para. This is 1,23 pounds butter for one and every day of the 305-yes, of the 3,650 days. Her lar-



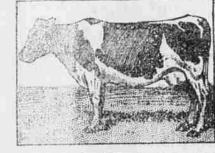
ROSE AVERTAGED 384 POUNDS RUFFER FAT gest record for one year was the enormons yield of 580.6 pounds of butter fall 677.3 mounds, or more than one third of a ton, of butter. This was worth, at 22 cents per pound, \$149.

In the same herd is another cow bearing the unearned title of Queen, and she has another record-a six years' record of 152 pounds butter fat or 107 pounds of butter per year. While this is almost a fourth better than the average cow in the United relative richness of milk, says Farm-Sintes yet Hose produced two and a half times as much butter fat as Queen for that long period. And in an a cow will produce in a given time, exact comparison for one year Rose made more than three times as much ly richer. The per cent of butter fat butter but as Queen from exactly the in milk is an individual characteristic same feed, both in kinds and amount of the cow and not influenced by feed and with the same care.

Role was purchased by the Illinois experiment station when she was four years old, and she is now past sixteen. She was pleased up among the cows offered for this for \$50. Her record here about four inches deep. Contrasted gicen is the ten years in succession, including the times when she was dry,

all a largest willking, period in this year and eleven months, completed when she was fourteen and a half years old; her shortest, one year and for days, and the average one year are raid a third months. In this edged butter is something that depends time she produced seven calves, four of thou being helfers.

or 22 censs per pound for butter the quality. annual lac me from Rose is \$96 and that to an Oneen \$38. The Income from Rose is & S more than that from



QUHEN, AVERAGED 152 POUNDS BUTTER PAT

Que. Hur this does not represent the ofference between these cows to salt to suit the taste. Sift the salt a man in the practical dairy business. If the market price of feed is such that it casts \$35 per year to keep a covi-and Queen's keep cost all of that -Queen would return an annual profit of 30 mmi Rose a profit of \$61, or as minds as twenty Queens. If the price of feel were \$37 per year Queen's yould be \$1 and that of Rose 8 . of us much as fifty-nine cows like

This means that Oneen is entirely out of the list of cows worth keeping; there be etsolutely no business in keephas her a single day.-Wilber I, Fraser,

The Silo Pays.

The value of a silo is hardly known in some of our dairy districts. Many farmers in the dairy business, when one speaks to them about a silo, will buy it is easy enough to talk silo on paper, but it is not profitable to build

I will say that the economy in feeding a cow is not in saving feed. The more you can get her to eat and digest the more she will make for her keeper. If you feed little you lose the value of that, but if you feed generously she mailes you a profit.

The first thing is to procure feed and n place to keep it. In having a sile your feed is cut and put in at a time when II is in the best condition .- Kim- ture until randy for shipping. It does ball's Dairy Farmer.

STUDY YOUR COWS.

Be Sure That They Are In the Pro-

ducing Class. We like our cows. Perhaps we have raised them from calves and we are prejudiced in their favor. We do not quite like to own up that we are not gettleg as much from them as we should. There is a haziness about the whole matter, says the Farmers Advacate, that ought not to exist in a

How can we be sure that our cows are all right, that their milk is rich and that they are in the producing class, lustend of living on what some

believes upon which we are depending

for all that we have and all that we

our classifocs? Not all of us have as yet come into position of a testing machine. More farmes own them than used to be the ativ, and still probably not one in a hundred farmers have one of their own That way of determining the value of our cows is, or seems to us to be, as yet impracticable.

Have the Milk Tested. Hat other men have such machines And, although it may be at some risk of bamiliation and the dashing of a circle amount of pride, the best posalble thing we can do is to take the milk of our cows to some such man and

have it carefully tested. Then we need

the corage to act accordingly.

But even it this doorway is shut up against us we may get a few bottles and do a little investigating on our own hook. Fill them from fire milk of different cows and compare the cream that rises to the top. It will soon be possible to tell which are the best cows, the cows that are doing business for us, and the rest will be comparatively easy.

If nothing else presents itself as practicable, we may take some of the milk of our dairy into open teacups and let it stand till the cream has risen and test the individuals in that way. produced an average of , Surely in some way we must find out where our cows are doing. Competition is so sharp in these days, food products are so valuable, and time and labor so important as factors in our farm operations that we cannot afford to be working along in the dark.

Butter and Milk

Close attention to details is necessary in order to produce two tubs of butter exactly alike in quality. A change in the food will affect milk and butter and so will any mistake in keeping and ripening the cream and in churning. The food also flavors the butter, as wild onlons have been obstacles in that respect. Lack of cleanliness also affects the quality of but-

Some people never will learn. There are any number of people who still insist that the feed influences the fat content of cow's milk in spite of the fact that almost every station in the United States has demonstrated that the food has nothing to do with the ers Advocate. The feed vitally influences the total amount of butter fat but it does not make the milk relativeto any appreciable extent.

Milk Cows In the Stable. I saw two girls milking one evening after a heavy shower in an open barnyard where the mud and manure were with doing the work in a clean, darkened stable, it was a most unnecesand the late been doing practically as sarily disagreeable job-just the kind of work that drives boys and girls than we anticipated.

away from the farm.-E. P. Snyder in National Stockman Price and Value.

The price of the cow does not indicate her value as a producer. Glit on how it is made. The cow gives the milk, but upon the management of the and there is not a trace of decayed cen-Al 25 cents per pound for butter fat milk, cream and butter depends the

When to Skim. Milk should be skimmed as soon as the least degree of acidity can be detected, as the cream will all have been precipitated when that stage is reached. Cream requires frequent stirring if even ripening is to be secured. It should be smooth and velvety and pleasantly (not decidedly) acid to the juste, and is then rendy for the churn, Much of the success of the buttermaker depends on the proper ripening f the cream -Country Gentleman

Selling the Butter, For those who prefer to salt out of the churn the following is the best method: Remove the butter when in the granular state, weigh it and place it upon the worker, spread evenly and evenly over the butter, pass the worker over it, then run the butter and work again or until the salt is thoroughly worked in. It may then be set away for a few hours, after which it should

be given a second working. Cause of Poor Butter. The farmer has been scolded, shamed and thoroughly lambasted for not taking better care of his cream, and

with what result? Poor cream continues to come, and bad butter continues to go. Mill: Before Feeding

Milk absorbs bad odors very readily consequently as soon as it is drav remove at once from the stable a take to the milk house. Always mf. in a place free from objectional. odors. This is especially important when silage is being fed. Do not milk while the fresh silage is in the man-

Cooling the Milk.

gers. Milk before feeding.

Immediately after the milk is sepgrated the cream should be cooled down to the temperature of good cold well water. This can be done by setting the cream can in a tub of water and stirring the cream until it is of the same temperature as the water. The water must be changed occasionally to keep the cream at this temperano particular good to cool the cream and then allow it to become warm again before shipping.

THE FUNNY FROG.

How Would You Like to Be In His Bed All Winter Long!

Among the many creatures that sleep in the winter are the frogs, with their very long hindlegs, short forelegs and with big black eyes on each side of their very big mouths.

When the cold days come and the water begins to freeze in the pond the frogs know that it is time to go to bed for the winter. Down they go and their families with them to the bottom. Then they begin to dig with their long bind feet into the soft mud. They work themselves down into their beds backward until at last they are covered under the mud, all except the tips of their noses,

There they go to sleep. After awhile they have an ice spread over them,

and they can sleep safely all winter. They do not get hungry all this time. When spring comes and the sun grows bright and warm and Jack Frost carries away their covering, old father frog begins to push his nose up out of the mud until his ears are uncovered. Then be nudges mother frog. "Wake up!" he says. "Don't you hear everybody busy up there?" And, oh, how sleepy she is, poor thing! But he had tried the water and found It warm, and they must not rest any



A FRUIT EXPERIMENT.

Rotten Cored Apples Made Sound by Proper Fertilization,

Certain facts regarding an experiment which we conducted a few years ago may interest some of the renders of this paper, writes a correspondent of American Cultivator.

When we came into possession of the farm which is our present residence the apple trees were in bloom, and we were delighted with the beauty of an especial one, which was the most compact mass of bloom we had ever seen. We were told that the apples at maturity were practically worthless, the former owner only allowing the tree to stand because its closely interwoven | hind the binder as the wheat was bebranches made an admirable shelter for his pigs.

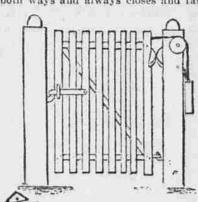
We became much interested in this growing fruit. The variety was a suited to culinary use. They grew to a large size and were slightly streaked with red at the stem, a beautiful apple, but we had never seen a closer comparison to the "apples of Sodom" -outwardly a first class fruit, but which could be crushed with ease in the hand, revealing a blackened, rotted was the state of fully three-fourths of

I hesitated before acting upon the advice to destroy this tree, for I be- growing six weeks." lieved there was a remedy. It was nitrogen had been supplied too generto make the pulp of firm texture had a catch crop." worked mischief with the apples. When the tree was making good growth the following year we applied ten pounds of muriate of potash, scattering it over the ground under the trees as far out as the branches extended. As this potnsh is soluble, it was soon supplying plant food to the roots, there being no sod to interfere with its descent.

The result was a decided object lesson to our neighbors, yet not greater

A large majority of the apples were at maturity of the firest quality, soundand crisp. Although none had in previous years been placed in the cellar, several bushels were stored that fall. which kept very well. We make the same application since each summer, ter, nor have we an apple on the farm which is so salable during March and even into April as this formerly worthless russet.

A Convenient Gate. One of the great conveniences about a barn or house is a gate that swings both ways and always closes and fas-



SELF CLOSING GATE.

tens behind the man with two pails of milk, etc. It is very simple and inc. pensive, writes a correspondent of Farm Progress. Make as any ordinary gate and put a common hinge at the bottom. Mortise a slot through the post near the top to insert a pulley. Round off two short rockers, say, one foot long by two and a half inches thick, and flatten their faces slightly. Set one on the post and the other on the gate. Set them in so the gate will not be too far from the gatepost. Take a short, small link chain, secure it to the gate, pass over the pulley in the gatepost and suspend a weight to The chain serves as hinge and spring. The latch is the same as other gates, except that it is reclined from both sides.

How to Kill Sassafras.

An Ohio correspondent of National Stockman writes: I had a field covered with sassafras spronts. I tried to kill them by farming corn, but they got thicker. I tried wheat, and they smothered the wheat. I sowed the ground in timothy, and that did not do any good. They grew so thick that a person could not walk through them. I left them until winter, when the ground was frozen hard. Then I took a grubbing hoe and cut them off at the ground and in the spring turned my cattle in on them, and they are off what few started, and that settled a sprout in the field.

PREPARING FOR WINTER.

Some Timely Hints to Guide the Prudent Farmer.

October.-Sow cover crops, rye and buckwheat, on ground that would otherwise be bare during winter. Late in the month harvest roots and store in pits or root cellar. Finish harvesting and storing apples, pears and grapes. Leave only hardy vegetables, such as parsnips, Jerusalem arti chokes and borseradish in the field. These may be dug as needed through the winter or in early spring. Fill cold frames with lettuce, radish and onlor sets for winter use. Sow spinach fo spring cutting. Transplant all flowers for house use before frost. Dig and start in a dry place dahlias, cannas gladioli and similar bulbs and roots When the temperature goes below 50 degrees at night start a fire in the greenhouses. Plant last settings of strawberries in pots early in the month. Celery must have a final earthing up. Asparagus and rhubarb for foreing must be dug and allowed to freeze before removal to the cellar. November.-Final harvesting of cab bage, celery, roots, etc., and final

planting of spinach. Make cuttings and scious of granes, currents, goose berries and tree fruits, tie in bundles and bury butt end unward. Stratify seeds of peaches, plums and other stone fruits and store where they will not freeze. Sproud mulches on bulb beds, around shrubs, upon herbaceous borders and, when the ground is frozen hard, upon strawberry beds. Prune grapevines and other trees. Plow or dig heavy soil and leave in loose conprove plans for next year.

RAPE AS A STOCK FOOD.

Its Value as a Catch Crop For Forage

and Green Manure. At the Kansas experiment station last year a very good crop of rape was seeding with a disk drill directly being harvested.

Rape may be grown in the cornfields, being seeded at the time of the apple tree and anxiously watched the last cultivation or afterward, but it has not been so successful when grown golden russet of fine acid flavor, just this way, as the corn takes the moisture needed by the rape.

Professor Burnett of Nebraska rec ommends sowing rape in the spring with some grain crop, such as wheat or oats, allowing the rape to take possession of the field when the grain crop is cut. He states that "in Minnesota and the Dakotas with a good stand of rape center, and entirely worthless. Such in the stubble sheep can be turned in about three weeks after cutting the grain. Such a field will support ten or fifteen a seep per acre and keep them

Professor Hitchcock says that "each evident from the rank growth that year finds the area in which rape is grown extended until it now includes ously by the pigpen, and too much | much of the spring wheat region of the nitrogen without potash in proportion northwest, where it is grown chiefly as

The above experiments indicate that rape can be made a profitable catch crop in Kansas, especially for the farmer who is raising sheep and hogs, As a green manuring crop rape, ow ing to its containing a large amount of water, does not produce a very large amount of vegetable matter, but what there is decays readily when plowed under, and when the crop is pastured

there is generally a considerable

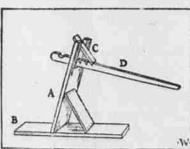
amount trampled down, which when

turned under adds materially to the

productiveness of the soil. Restoring Prairie Soil. All who have taken up prairie farms will recognize the truth of the following statement of Professor Ten Eyck

of Kansas in regard to them; When the wild prairie is first broken the soil is mellow, moist and rich, producing abundant crops. After a few years of continuous grain cropping and cultivation the physical condition of the soil changes-the soil grains become finer, the soil becomes more compact and heavier to handle, it dries out quicker than it used to and often turns over in hard clods and lumps when plowed. The perfect tilth and freedom from clods, so characteristic of virgin soils, is always more or less completely restored whenever land has been laid down to grass for a sufficient length of time.

An Effective Wagon Jaca. The wagon jack herewith shown is reproduced from Farm Progress. It is simple in construction and effective in



A is of oak 2 by 4 by 33 inches B is 2 by 4 by 14 inches, C is 12 inches long, and lever D is 5 feet long, the short end being one foot. The drawing explains itself.

Chemical Weed Killer.

A chemical weed killer has been de reloped or tested by the Wisconsin experiment station in attempts to kill wild mustard, cocklebur, yellow dock, etc. The peculiar thing claimed for this poison is that when sprayed on a growing grain crop infested by weeds it kills the weeds without injury to the cultivated crop. The solution used consists of 100 pounds of Iron sulphate dissolved in fifty-four gallons of water, which amount will spray an acre.

The Asparagus Pest.

Kindly insects help in the destruction of the asparagus pest. The ladybug, some snake feeders, or dragon flies, and wasps and the spined and bordered soldier bug-all these eat the larvae of this beetle. Ducks and chickens are fond of them. Air slacked lime dusted on the dew wet leaves debranches where they congregate may his favorite place of hiding is in the berry, so these should be cut and burned as fast as they form.

Conundrums What is it that has neither flesh nor blood, yet has four fingers and a thumb? A glove. What is it that no one wishes to have

to lose it? A hald head. Why is a historical event like a parcel untied and tied again? Because it is recorded.

A Spoiled Story. Young Tommy was a reckless chap As ever you did spy. He crept into the paniry once And ate a pot of lye No. no; I mean a lot of pie! The pie did not agree with Tom.

So very large a piece. He felt so ill he hastened off To fird a pot of grease— Dear me, I mean a grot of peace! He wept with pain and doubled up As tight as any clam. Oh, dear, I feel us bad as when I ate that for of lamb-No. no: I mean that lot of jam!"

This story gets so mixed at times Under my very eyes.

I stop. So far wint I have said
Seems like a lack of piceDear me, I mean a pack of lies!

J. D. Benedict in St. Nicholas

THE MAGIC DIAL.

A Puzzling Fent That Seems Akin to Mind Rending.

Ask any of your playmates to think of some hour of the day. Tell him to dition to freeze. Cover cold frames deduct it from 20 and remember the with straw mats or shutters on cold remainder. You produce your big clock nights. Tidy up the place for winter, dial and inform him that you are go-Review the senson's practice and im- ing to count around on the dial and that when you have counted the number corresponding with the remainder that he must remember, he must stop YOU.

Suppose he thought of 5 o'clock Five taken from 20 leaves 15 remain der. You now count promiscuously (mentally, not orally), pointing at each grown in wheat stubble by simply count with a pencil to one of the hours on the dial (which must be provided in advance and is made by cutting out a trele of cardboard and marking on it with ink the twelve figures of the clock

Be stre when you make the eighth count to point to the "12" and thence n regular rotation backward toward the left. When you come to the figure "5" you will be stopped, as this will be the fifteenth count, corresponding to



THE MAGIC DIAL.

the remainder, 15, which he was to remember. You will thus know that 5 o'clock was the hour thought of.

If this trick be repeated more than two or three times it is well to vary the number from which the deduction is to be made. Thus instead of deducting, as in the foregoing example, 5 from 20, the person addressed may be told to deduct the hour thought of from 18, but as 18 is only six hours more than 12 you must be sure to make your sixth (not the eighth) promiscuous count be at the figure "12" on the dial.

In the first example, with 20, eighth count was made at "12" because 20 is eight more than 12. If 22 be the number adopted the tenth count must be made on figure "12," 22 being 10 more than 12, and so on with any other number.

When your friends see you are able to tell the time they thought of from different numbers to be deducted from then they will be more mystified than ever and will become convinced you are a real mind reader if you don't let them into the secret.

The Secret of Success.

The superlority of butter made in Denmark is known the world over where butter is sold. Many investigations of Danish methods have been made and the conclusion is that cleanlihess is the secret of the success of the Danish dairyman in making butter.

He Took the Hint.

A clever if somewhat sharp tongued West Philadelphia girl has finally succeeded in discouraging the attentions of a young man whose intentions may have been matrimonial and whom she did not care to consider because of his fondness for intoxicating liquor. It had not got to a point of rejecting his proffered offer, so she was unable to tell him in kind but explicit language that she could never share his heart with the corner saloon. But the opportunity came the other night, when, being alone with him, she had stirred his emotions by her playing on the piano. "Why," he asked when she would play no more, "do I have such a passion for the music you make?" The girl paused, as if considering. "Perhaps it's because it's so full of bars," she said, and the man has not been back since.—Philadelphia Rec-

Largest Loaves In the World.

The largest loaves of bread baked in the world are those of France and Italy. 'The "pipe" bread of Italy is baked in loaves two or three feet long, while in France the loaves are made in the shape of very long rolls stroys the pest, or the ends of the four or five feet in length and in many cases even six feet. The bread be cut and burned. The same remedies of Paris is distributed almost excluthem, and today you can hardly find bold good for the spotted beetle, but sively by women, who go to the various bakehouses at 5:30 a. m. and spend about an hour polishing up the loaves. After the loaves are thoroughly cleaned of dust and grit the "bread porter" proceeds on the round of her customers. Those who live in apartments or flats find their and yet when he has it does not wish loaves leaning against the door.

Frogs as Weather Prophets. Frogs have from remote times

been regarded as weather prophets, and at the present day in some parts of Germany the European tree frog (Hyla arborea) is used as a barometer. A few of them are placed in a tall bottle provided with miniature ladders, the steps of which they ascend during fine weather, seeking the bottom again on the approach of different species of frogs, having to do with the voice organs. So it is that many croak, some chirp and noises most disagreeable to all ears, quite enjoyable.

JOHNHENRY

ON AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

By HUGH McHUGH [GEORGE V. HOBART]



"Set Up as a Statue."

Peaches, my wife, acquired the ama- | and her left hand looked like the Fourth teur photography bug last week, and it of July. was really surprising how quickly she

She bought a camera and went after everybody and everything in the neighborhood.

rogues' gallery.

She took about 8,000,000 views of our country home before she discovered that the camera wasn't loaded properly which was tough on Peaches but good

for the bungalow. Like everything else in this world picture pinching from still life depends entirely on the point of view.

If your point of view is all right it's an easy matter to make a four-dollar doghouse look like the villa of a Wall street broker at Newport. Ten minutes after my wife had

brought the camera home she had me set up as a statue all over the lawn, and she was snapping at me like a spitz doggie at a peddler. I sat for 219 pictures that forenoon

so I suppose if she snapped like a spitz I must have looked like a setter. Anyway, before I was through setting I felt like a hen, but when she tried to coax me to climb up on a limb of a tree and stay there till she got a picture of me looking like an owl, I

swore softly in three languages, fell over the back fence and ran for my life. When I rubbershoed it back that afternoon my wife was busy developing her crimes.

The proper and up-to-date caper in connection with taking snap shots these days is to buy a developing outfit and upset the household from pit to dome while you are squeezing out pictures of every dearly beloved friend that crosses your pathway.

My wife selected a spare room on the top floor where she could await develop-

ments. A half hour later ghostly noises began to come from that room and mysterious whisperings fell out of the window and bumped over the lawn,

When I reached the front door I found that the gardener had left, the waitress was leaving, the baby had discharged the nurse, and the nurse was telephoning for a policeman.

"Where is Mrs. Henry?" I asked Mary, the nurse.

"She is still developing " said Mary "Up to the present time she has dereloped the cook's temper and she has developed the baby's appetite, and a couple of bill collectors developed a pain in the neck when they couldn't see her: and if things go on in this way I think this will soon develop into a foolish

house!" said Mary, the nurse, A half hour later while I was hiding under the hammock on the front porch not daring to breathe above a whisper for fear I would get my picture taken again, my wife rushed out exclaiming: 'Oh, joy! Oh, joy! John, I have devel-

oped two pictures!" I wish you could have seen the expression on Peaches' face. In order to develop the films a pictur esque assortment of drugs and chemicals

have to be used.

Well, my wife had used them, A silent little stream of wood alcohol was trickling down over her left ear



"I Have Developed Two Picturues."

into her Payche knot, and on the end of her nose about six grains of bichloride trait at the dawn of French history, of potash was sending out signals of and has prevailed for centuries. No distress to some spirits of turpentine land has been harried by opposing which was burning on the top of her right eyebrow.

Something dark and lingering like todine had given her chin the double cross and her apron looked like the remnants of a porous plaster. Her right hand had red, white, green,

purple and magentz marks all over it, 1871.

How To Avoid Appendicitis

Most victims of appendicitis are of rain. Anatomical structures of those who are habitually constia variety of kinds are characteristic pated, Orino Laxative Fruit Syrup cures chronic constipation by some almost bellow. Many emit and restores the natural action of the bowels. Orino Laxative Fruit that under some circumstances are and is mild and pleasant to take. Refuse substitutes. Bort & Co. |ent.

"John!" she yelled; "here it is! My

laid the foundation of a domestic goodness, I am so excited! See what a fine picture of you I took!" She handed me the picture, but all

> could see was a woodshed with the door wide open. "A good picture of the woodshed," I

said; "but whose woodshed is it?" "A woodshed!" exclaimed my wife; why, that is your face, John, And where you think the door is open is only your mouth!"

I looked crestfallen and then I looked at the picture again, but my better nature asserted itself and I made no at-



empt toestrike this defenseless woman

Then side handed me another picture and said: "John, here is one I took of you and Jittle Peaches!"

Little Res ches is the name of our baby. We call her little Peaches because that's what she is. I look stat the picture and then I said to big Praches: "All I can see is Theo-

dore, our colored gardener, walking across lots with a sack of flour on his back!" "John, tyou are so stupid," said my

wife. "How can you expect to see what What has she developed?" I inquired. it is when you are holding the picture upside down?"

I turned the picture around, and then was quite angreeably surprised. "It's innumnse!" I shouted. "It's the real thing, dil right! Why this is aces! supporte fitt is called 'Moonlight. On Lake Cuarty ain?' Did this one come

with the camera or did you draw it from "The tider of such a thing," my wife snapped; "can't you see that you're holding the picture the wrong way.

Turn it around and you will see yourself and little Peaches!" I gave the thing another turn. "Gee waiz!" I said, "now I have it! Oh, the imit! You wished to surprise me with a picture of the sunset at Gouvernor's I sland. How lovely it is. See, over here in this corner there's a bunch of solof ers listening to what's cooking for sup er, and ower here is the smoke

from the gun that sets the sun-I like it!" Ther my wife grabbed the picture out

of my hands and burst into speech. When the exercises were over I inquired, casually: "Where, my dear, where are the other 21,219 pictures you spap sed, to-day?" "Caly these two came out good be-

cause, Son't you see, I'm an amateur yet." was her come back. Then, she looked lowingly at the result of her day's work and began to peel some bicarbonate of magnesia off her kn ickles with the nut cracker,

ought to call it a long shot instead of a snap shot," I whispered, after I had dodged behind a tree on the lawn. She went in the house without saying

"Only two out of 2A,219-I think you

2 word and I took out myspocketbook and looked at it wistfully. (Copyright, 1901, by G. W. Dillingham Co.)

Frugality of the French. The astonishing statement is made that the French people have invested in foreign securities the stupendous amount of above \$13,000,000,000, and ithat in addition to their own public debt, the greatest of any nation, which is an exclusively domestic loan. These rigantic savings are due to frugality and to thrift. Thrift-it was a French armies more frequently or more devastatingly and no land ever recovered from desolation so spedily and so completely. France is stronger and richer this moment than ever before, and that, too, in the fourth decade after

Men Wanted

ber utter/prostration and spoliation of

By the Ludowici-Celadon Co. at stimulating the liver and bowels, their Roofing Tile Factory, New Lexington, O. Wages \$1.60 per while others give vent to sounds Syrup does not nauseate or gripe day. Apply to the Superintend-